

An overview of the nEXO experiment

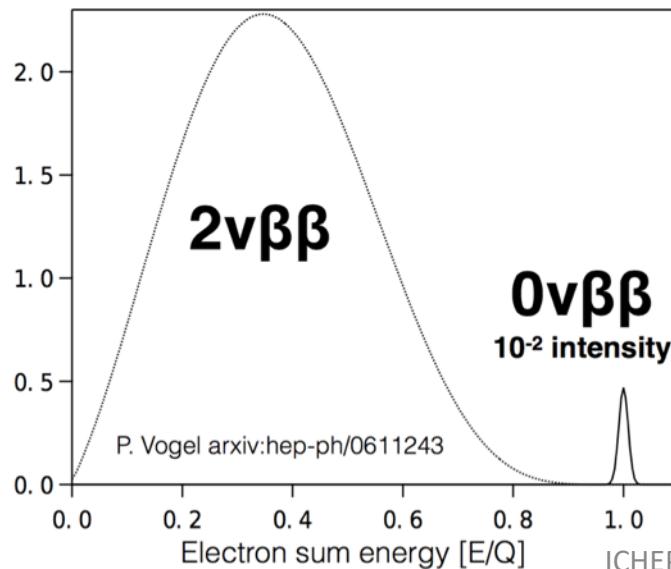
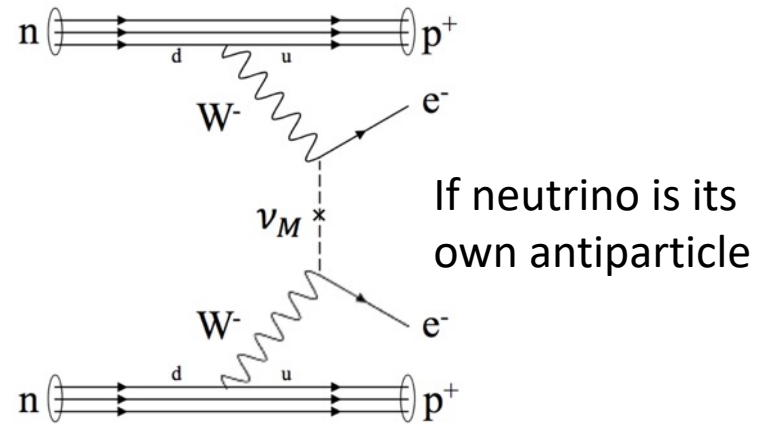
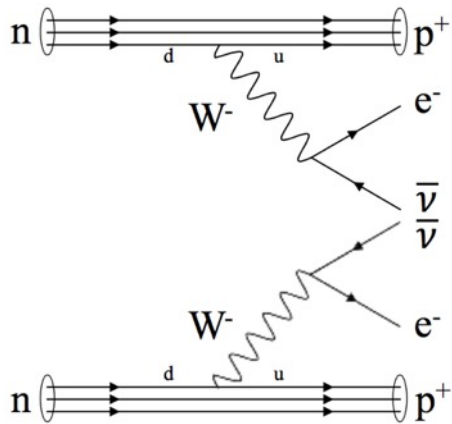
Zepeng Li, UCSD

ICHEP 2022, Bologna Italy



UC San Diego

Neutrino-less double beta decay

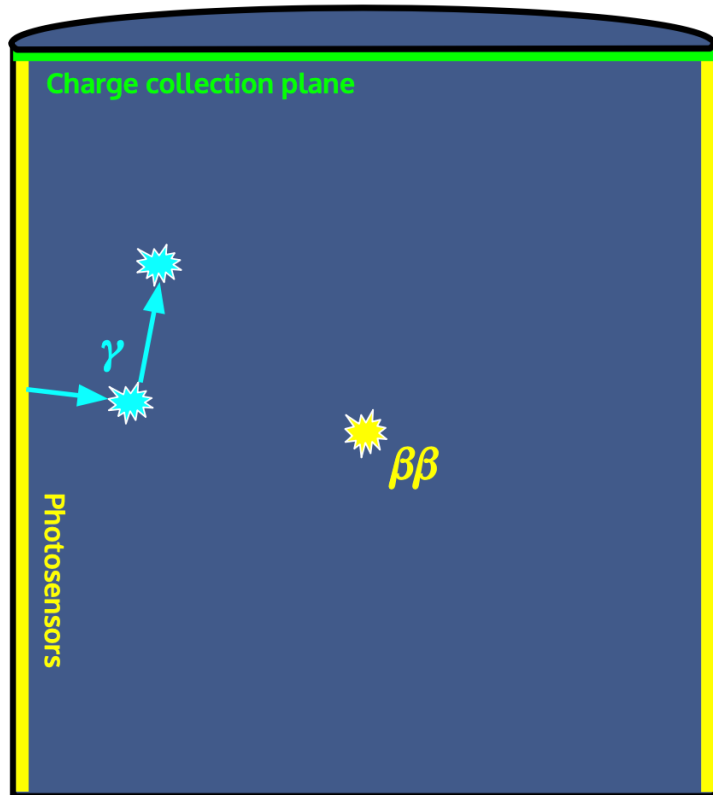


Search for neutrino-less double beta decay helps to probe:

- If neutrino is Dirac/Majorana.
- Origin of neutrino mass
- Lepton number violation



Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay with liquid xenon TPC

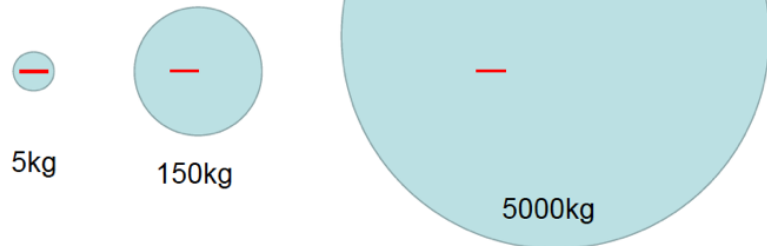


Credit: Brian Lenardo

- Proved technology in EXO-200.
- Scalable enriched liquid xenon (LXe).
- Low radioactivity in LXe and strong self-shielding.
- Good energy resolution ($<1\%$) at Q value of 2.5 MeV.
- 2D readout of ionization charge and scintillation light to achieve full 3D event reconstruction.
- Powerful background rejection.

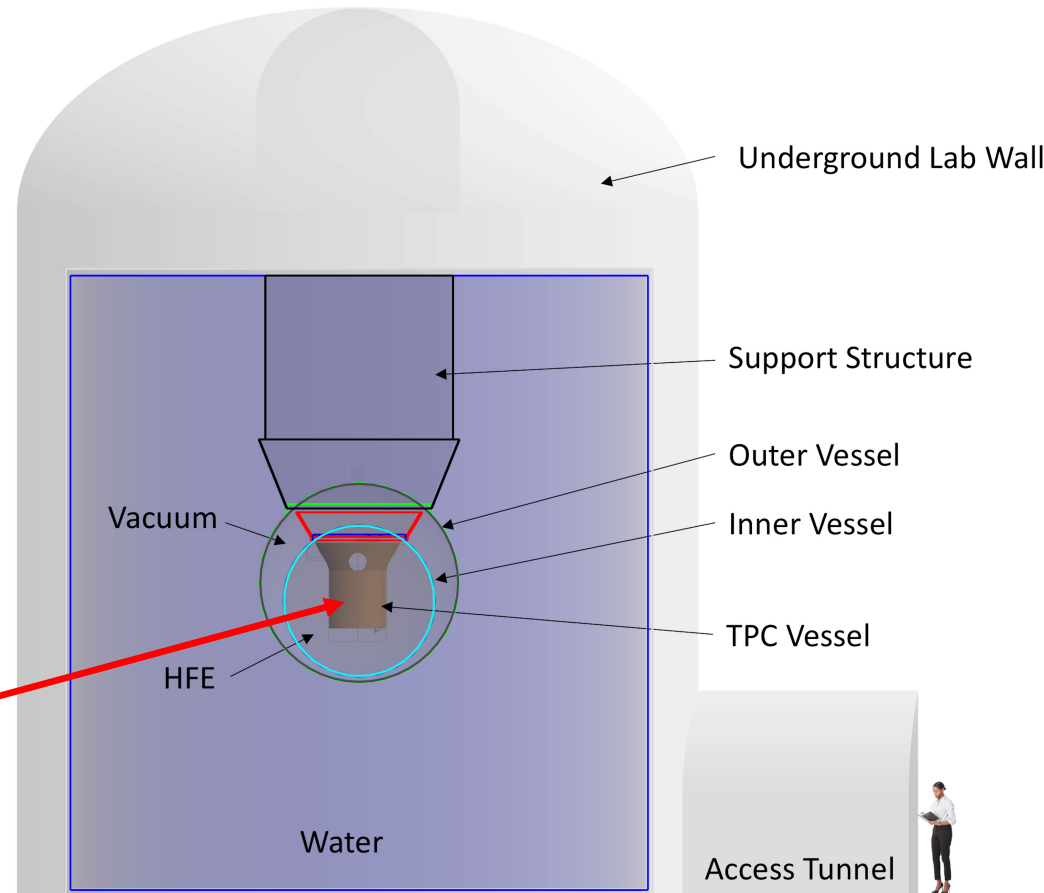
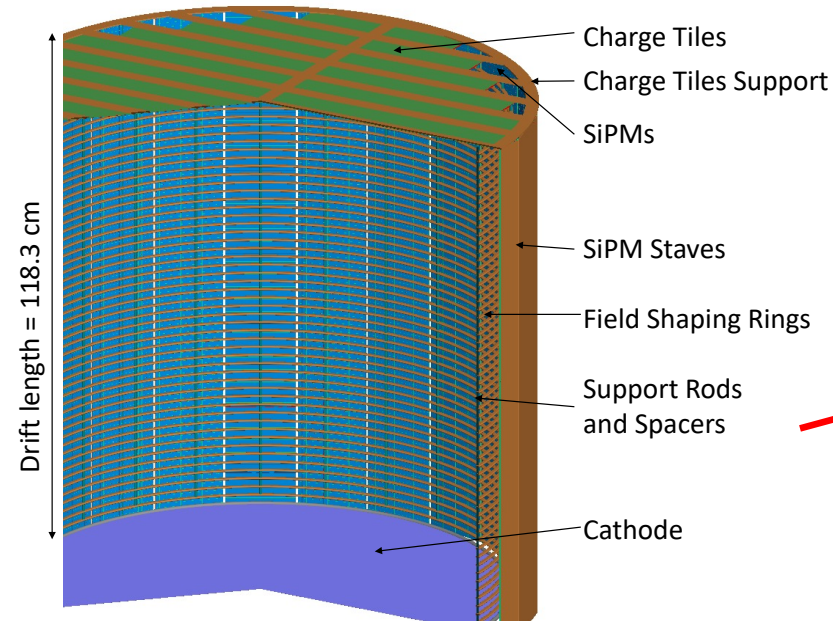
LXe mass (kg)	Diameter or length (cm)
5000	130
150	40
5	13

2.5MeV γ
attenuation length
8.5cm = —



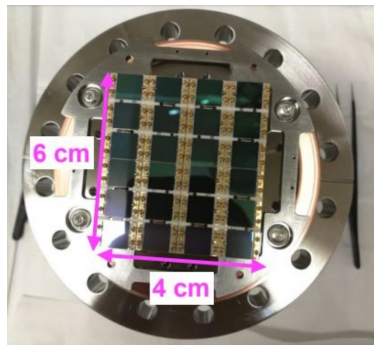
nEXO experiment

- **Monolithic TPC with 5 tons of 90% enriched ^{136}Xe .**
- **Located at Cryopit at SNOLAB with ~2000 m overburden.**
- **Active water Cherenkov muon veto.**

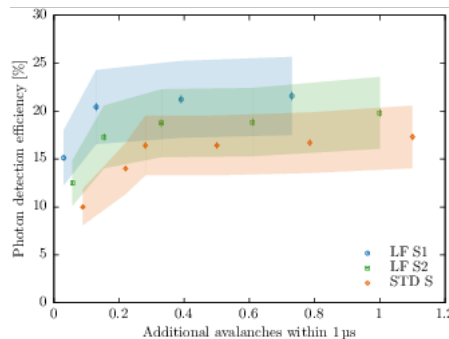


nEXO TPC design

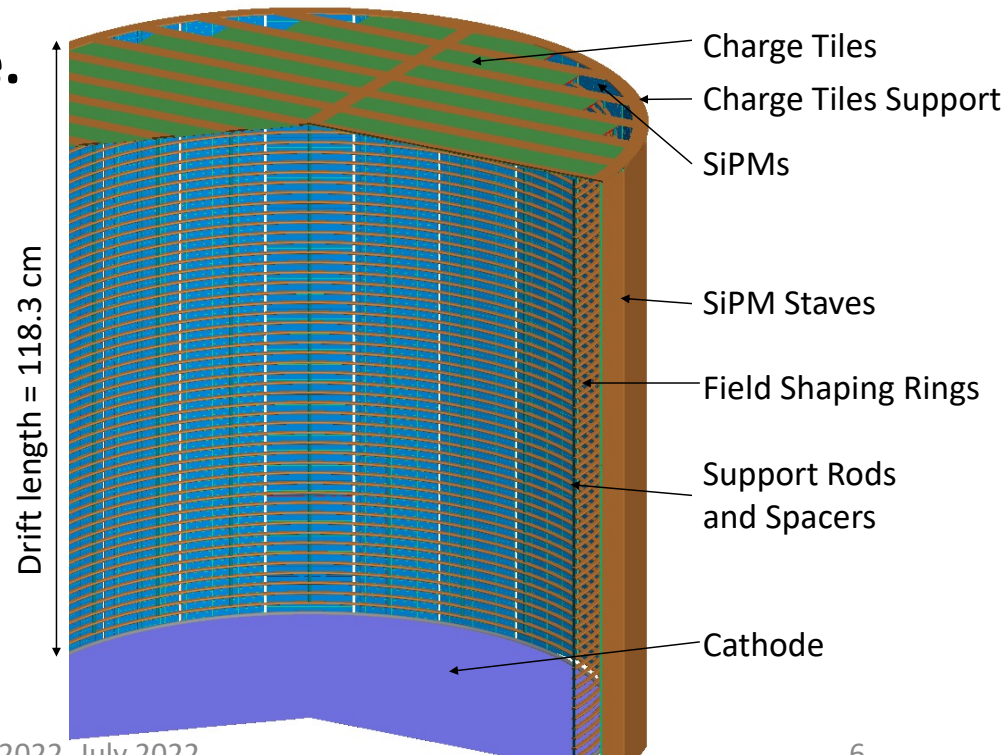
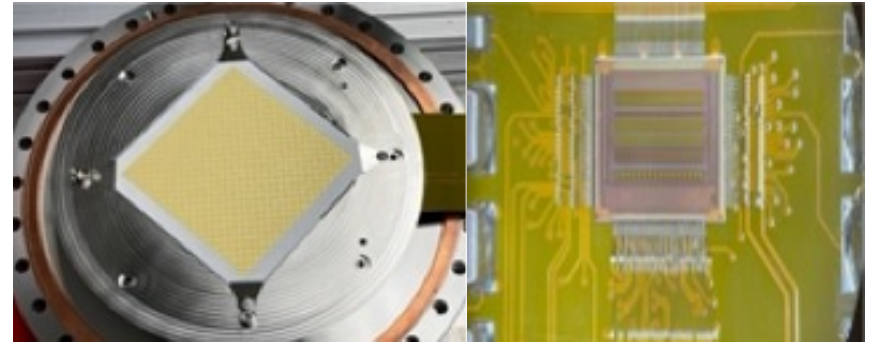
- **Charge detection:** anode plane of modular charge tiles (10 cm long and 6 mm pitch), readout with ASIC in LXe.
- **Light detection:** 4.5 m² of VUV SiPMs with ASIC readout in LXe.
- **Electron lifetime:** 10 ms
- **Electric field:** 400 V/cm



VUV silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs)



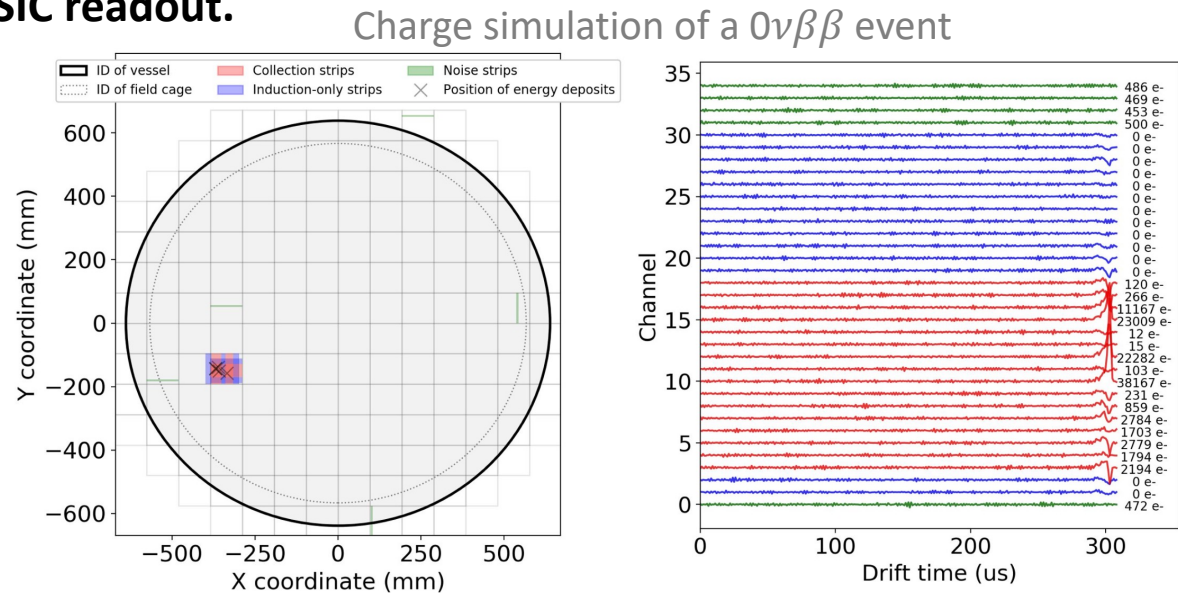
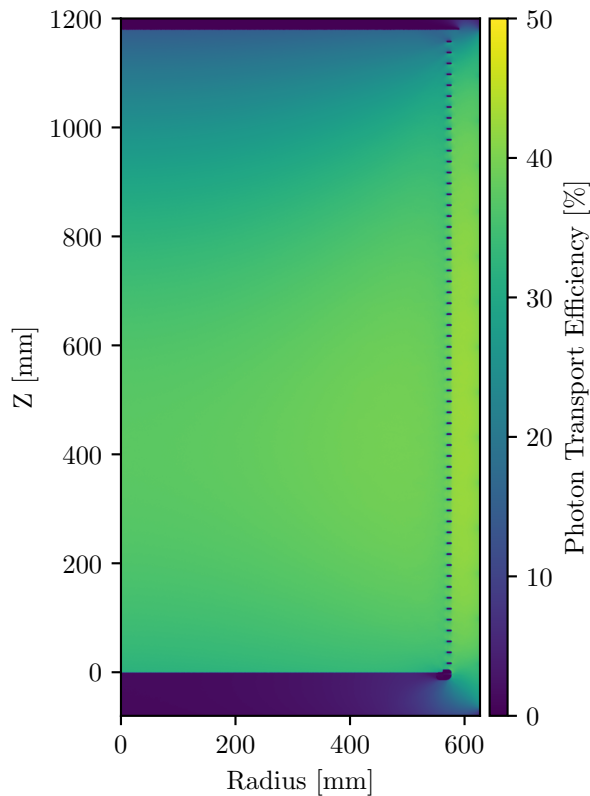
Charge sensing tile and in-LXe cold electronics



Readout simulations

- Simulation of charge propagation in LXe based on measurements.
- Charge readout modeled at the waveform level.
- Full noise simulation of ASIC readout.

- Z. Li et al. (NEXO) *JINST* **14** (2019)



- Light collection modeling with new data and GPU-based Chroma software.

- P. Nakarmi et al. (NEXO) *JINST* **15** (2020)
- G. Gallina et al. (NEXO) *NIMA* **940** (2019)
- A. Jamil et al. (NEXO) *IEEE TNS* **65** (2018)
- P. Lv et al. (NEXO) *IEEE TNS* **67** (2020)
- M. Wagenpfeil et al. (NEXO) *JINST* **16** (2021)

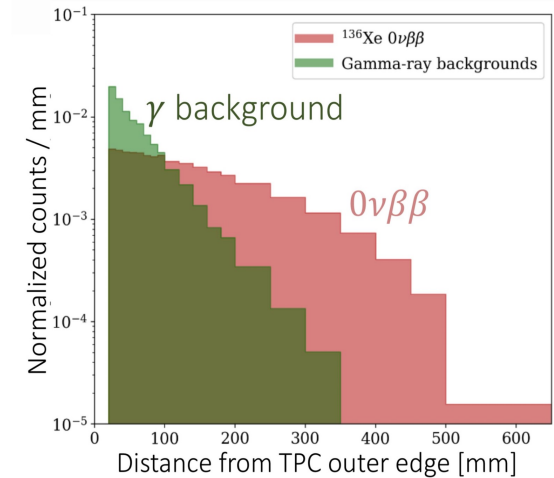
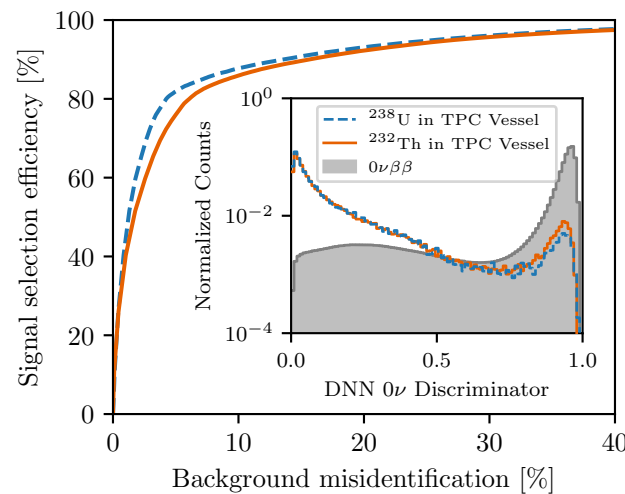
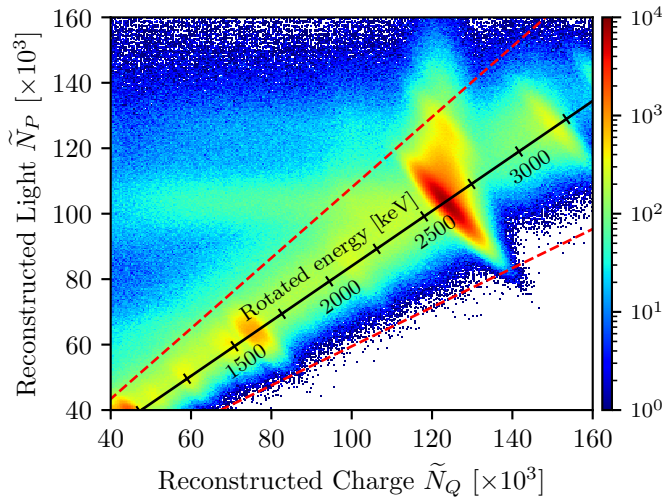
Event reconstruction and background rejection

Energy

DNN-based discriminator

Standoff distance

Simulated ^{232}Th background



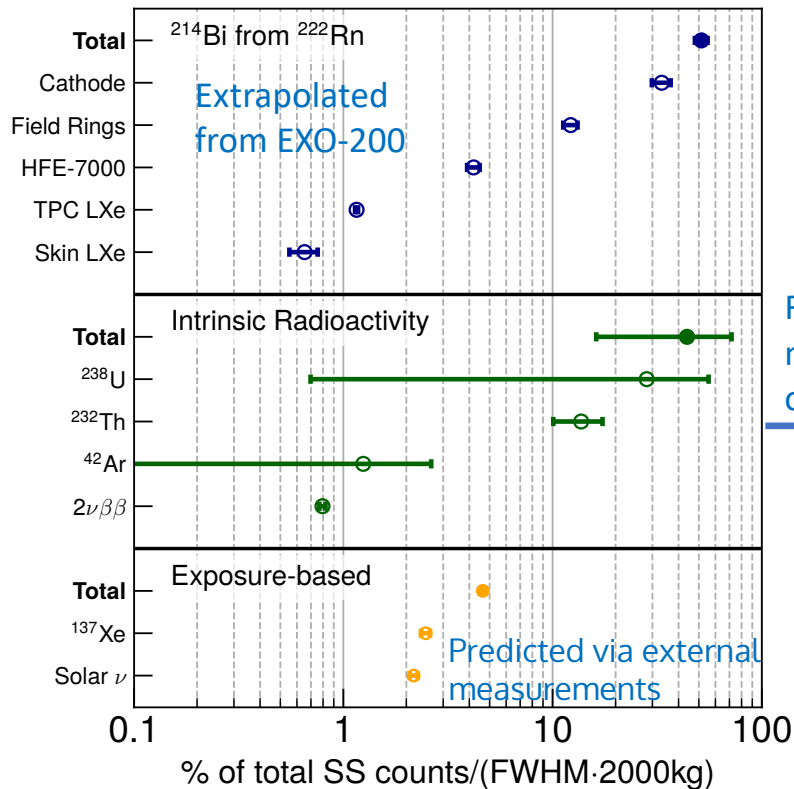
Reconstructed as sum of scintillation photons and ionization electrons

A deep neural network is trained to distinguish single-site ($\beta\beta$ -like) and multi-site (γ -like) events using charge readout waveforms.

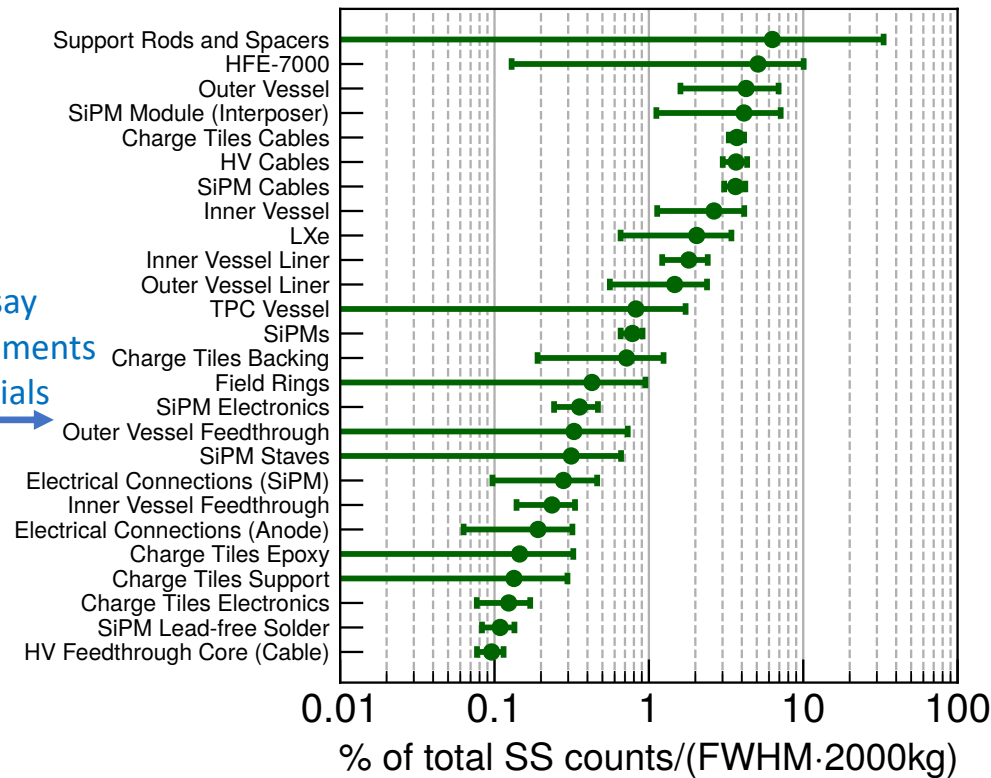
Most of background events originate from outside the fiducial volume.

$\beta\beta$ events are uniformly distributed in LXe.

Data-driven background modeling



Radioassay
measurements
of materials



Multi-variable analysis

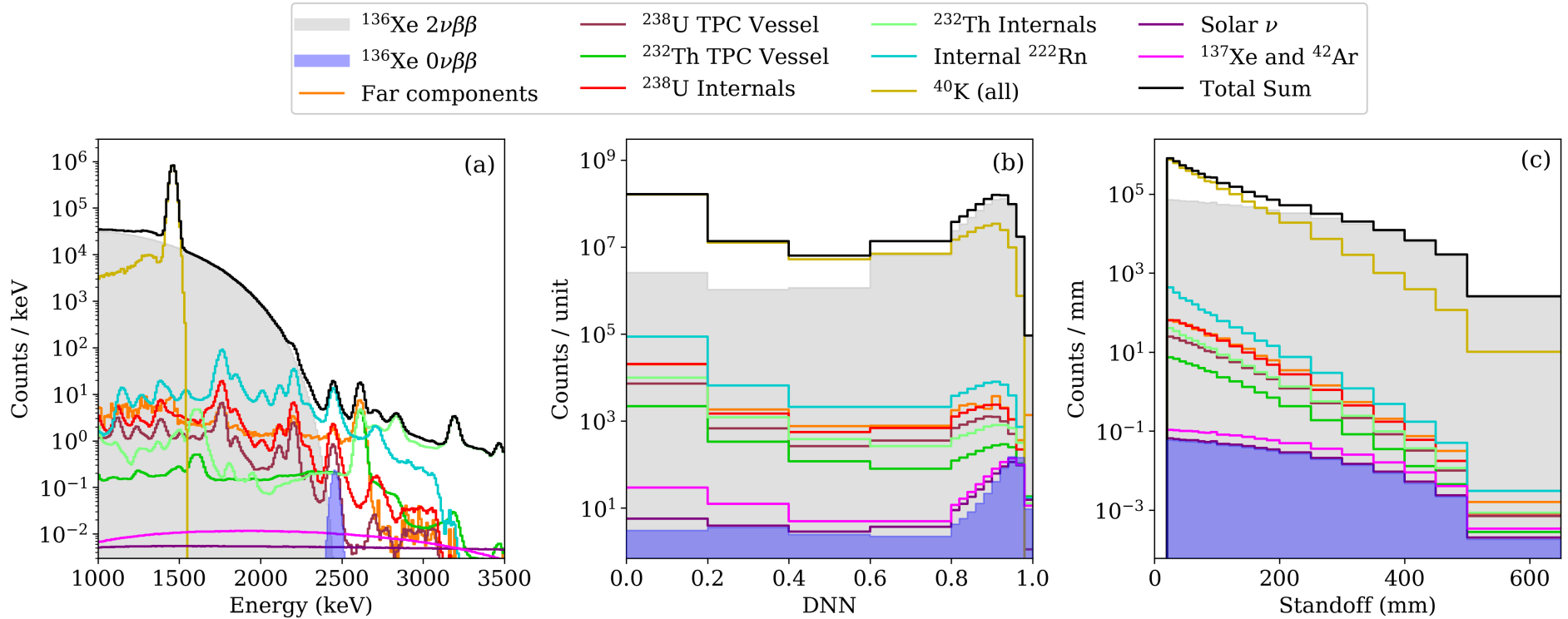
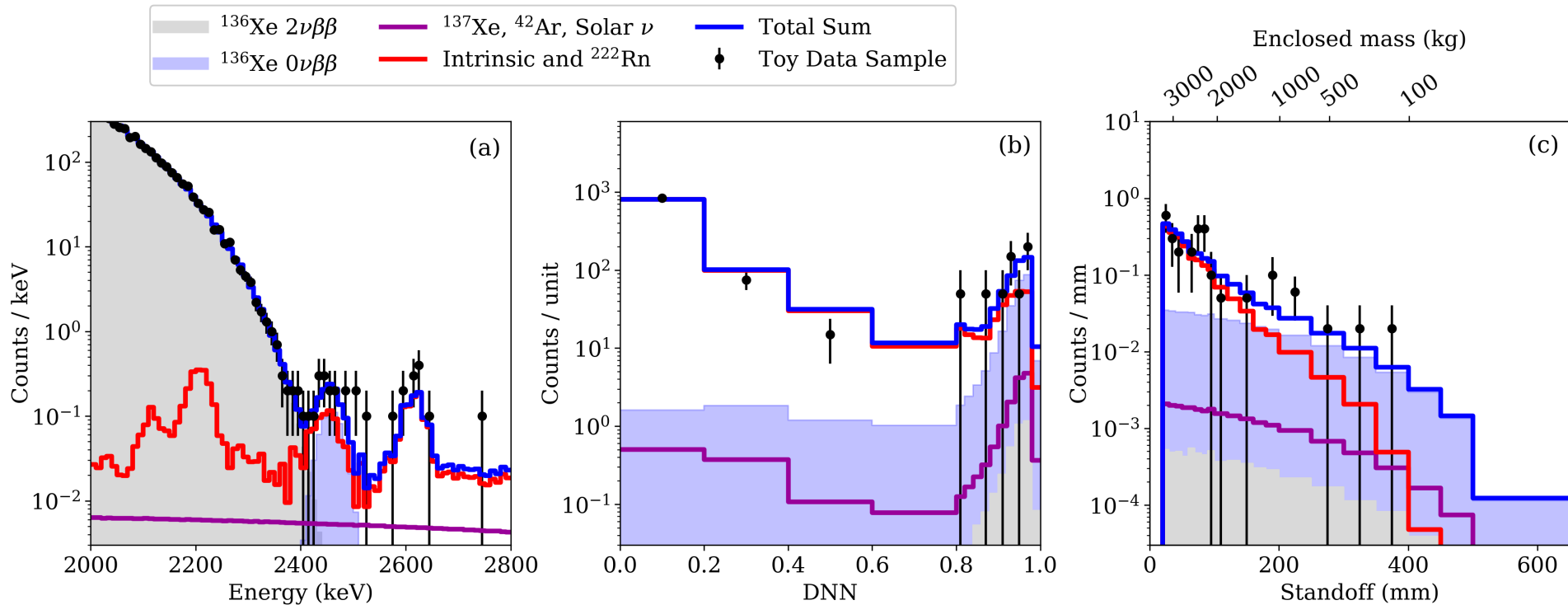


Illustration of a simulated dataset with a 3σ discovery ($T_{1/2} = 0.74 \times 10^{28}$ yrs)

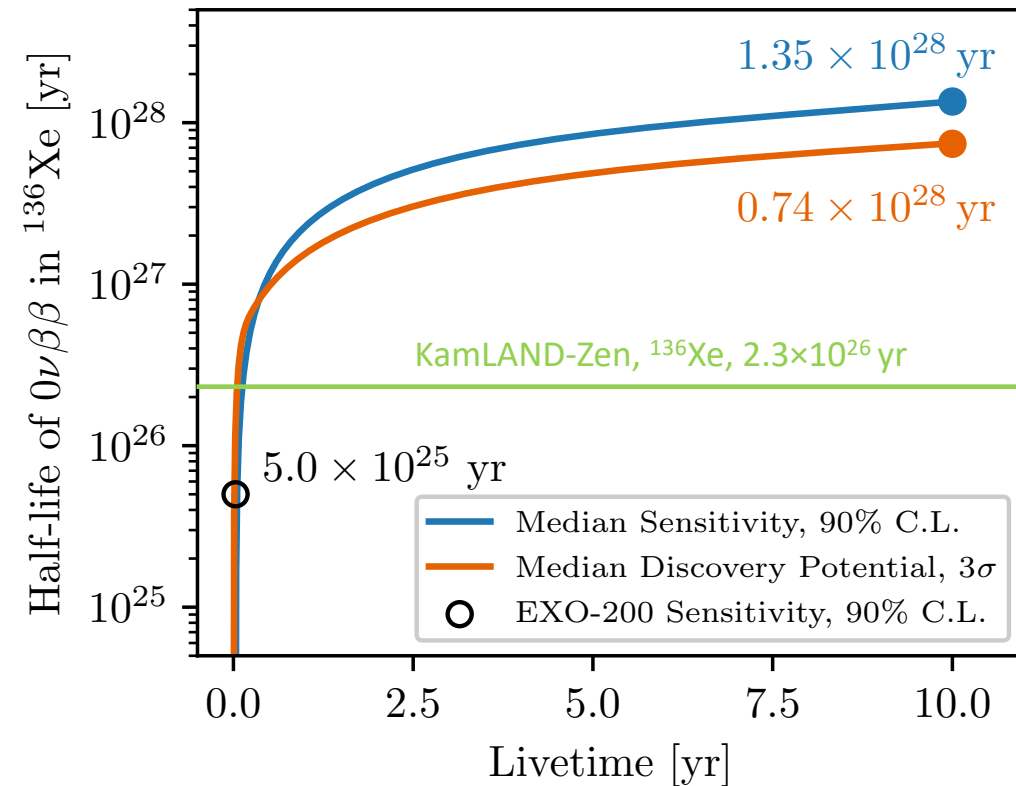
Event distribution in region of interest (ROI)

nEXO's ROI is defined as:

- Energy within $0\nu\beta\beta$ FWHM
- DNN > 0.85 ("single-site" events)
- Innermost 2 tonnes of LXe (cut on standoff)



Projected $0\nu\beta\beta$ halflife sensitivity



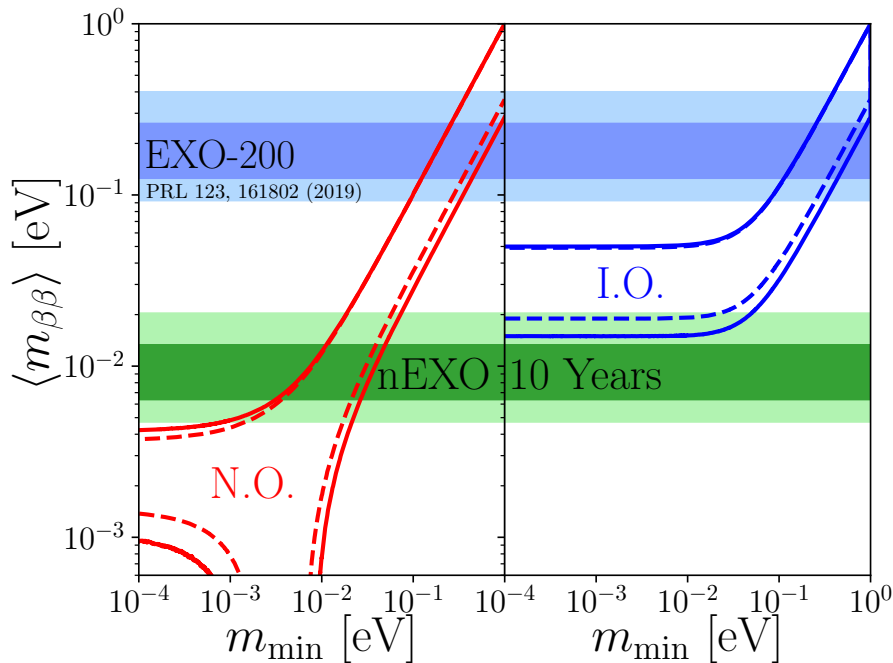
Sensitivities reported are median values over 5,000 toy experiments

- Can exclude $0\nu\beta\beta$ halflife of **1.35×10^{28} yrs at 90% CL**
- Can discover $0\nu\beta\beta$ halflife of **0.74×10^{28} yrs at 3σ significance**

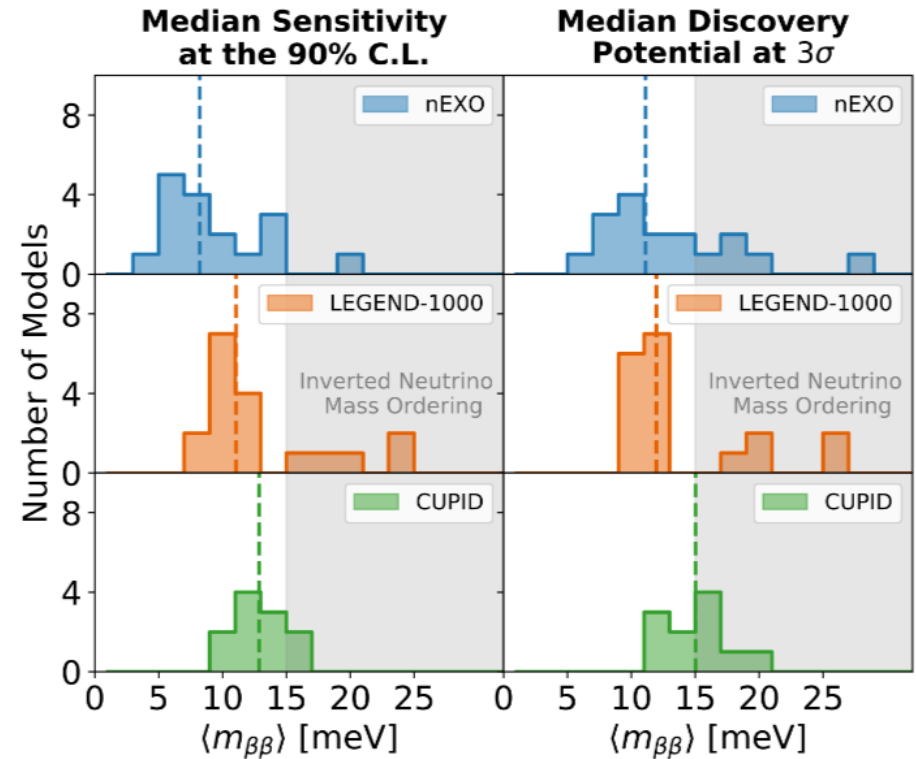
Adhikari et al., J. Phys. G 49 (2022), arXiv:2106.16243

Physics reach of nEXO

$$[T_{1/2}^{0\nu}]^{-1} = \frac{\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2}{m_e^2} G^{0\nu} |\mathcal{M}^{0\nu}|^2$$



Note: NMEs are not statistical...there is only one correct value. But calculations are challenging.



- **nEXO completely explores the inverted mass ordering in almost all cases.**
- **Sensitivity to Majorana neutrino mass: $m_{\beta\beta} \approx 4.7 - 20.3$ meV.**

Summary

- **nEXO will search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ with a 5-ton liquid xenon time projection chamber.**
- **The projected sensitivity to ^{136}Xe $0\nu\beta\beta$ halflife is 1.35×10^{28} yrs at 90% CL , nearly 2 orders of magnitude improvement compared to current limits.**
- **Sensitivity to Majorana neutrino mass of 4.7 – 20.3 meV, covering the entire inverted neutrino mass ordering.**

For further details, see [arXiv:2106.16243](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.16243).

